VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

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VIENNA, August 9.

The negotiations for peace continue still so involved in obscurity, that it is extremely difficult to arrive at a knowledge of any certain facts, or form any satisfactory judgments concerning them.

According to the best and most authentic accounts from Italy, the French have not yet made any preparations to give up Mantua to the Austrians; reinforcements are, in consequence, continually marching to our army in Italy. Palma, Nuova and Peschira, have been put in a formidable state of defence by the French, and more artillery has been sent by them to Verona, Ferrara, &c.

Not only troops are continually marching to Italy, but considerable quantities of heavy artillery are daily sending thither. A number of drivers, guides, &c. have this day been engaged for the waggons, &c. that are to convey provisions and ammunition. The Emperor has sent his rescript to all the countries of Hungary, requiring that besides the levies of cavalry for what is called the insurrection army, a proportionable infantry may be in readiness by next September. A new recruiting is likewise to take place throughout all Austria, from which, however, foreigners are to be exempt.

The report that the definitive peace between France and Austria is already signed, is entirely unfounded. The negociations at Udina, between general Clarke and count Meerfeldt, proceed very slowly; and, on account of several difficulties that had arisen, are nearly at a stand. To remove these application has been made to the directory at Paris.

The Marquis di Gallo still continues here. On the 6th inst. an extraordinary courier brought him dispatches from the Neapolitan envoy at Paris.—These related to the adjustment of the boundaries in Italy. Our court, we are assured, makes no difficulty to acknowledge the Cisalpine republic within the limits at first intended to be assigned it: but insists that its boundaries shall be distinctly and satisfactorily defined.

August 12.

Gen. Buonaparte has invited the Marquis di Gallo to continue and conclude the negociation for peace, in consequence of which he yesterday set off for Udina.—The Emperor has, however, thought proper to join with him baron Degelmann, who was envoy at Basle, M. Van Hoppe, secretary of baron Thugut, who have both set out for Udina with the Marquis. We now entertain hopes, that the definitive peace will soon be signed. Gen. Buonaparte was likewise expected at Udina from Milan.

Count Cobenzi, who lately arrived here from Petersburg, is to go to Lisle, and is expected to set out for that place next Monday. This may be considered as an additional proof of the intimate connection there is between the negociations carrying on at Lisle, and those in Italy. Until now it was believed that count Cobenzi was going to the Congress for the peace of the Empire, or else to Udina.

The director, citizen Barthelemi, has sent citizen Louis, formerly adjutant to La Fayette, with a letter to the Emperor, interceding for the release of La Fayette and the other French prisoners of state confined at Olmutz—Our court has returned no decisive answer; but it is expected they will be set at liberty.

The same courier likewise brought dispatches relative to the negociation in Italy. Had it not been for the moderation and prudent conduct of our plenipotentiaries, it is probable that the negociation would have been abruptly broken off, as Buonaparte had positively insisted on the concession of certain points. The directory has, however, now declared that such modifications shall be adopted as will remove all difficulties

This day four thousand recruits began their march for the Italian army, as also eleven thousand men to reinforce our army in Dalmatia.

The French courier, citizen Louis, has returned with dispatches immediately to Paris.

VENICE, August 4.

The citizens of the national guard here are very jealous, and dissatisfied with the corps of 1000 men from the Cisalpine republic, who were sent here to maintain tranquillity. They have declared to the municipality, that if these troops are not removed, they will disband. Orders on this subject are expected from gen. Buonaparte. A part of the French garrison here is slowly withdrawing. The contributions for the maintenance of the French troops, and the administration of public affairs, amount to 14,000 ducats daily. In the neighbourhood of Vicenza several communes have rejected the new constitution, and required the Old Venetian one to be restored, under which, they say, they enjoyed more peace and happiness. Three thousand French have, in consequence, marched into that vicinity from Vicenza, and 4000 from Bassano. The inhabitants at first took arms, and some severe skirmishes took place in which many were killed on both sides; but at length they were obliged to submit to superior force.

October 23, 1797.

WHEREAS I gave Mr. William C. Boswell, of Mecklenburg county, seven Bonds of two hundred pounds each, for the purchase of 801¼ acres of Land, lying and being in the county of Mecklenburg, and he has been promising me for some time to make me a right and has not done it—I have paid off two of the above Bonds, and there is five now remaining, which I do not mean to discharge until he complies with the bargain—all persons are therefore forewarned from trading for or in any manner being concerned with said Bonds—and likewise from purchasing any part of the said Land, as I have possession of a part, and my intention is, if he does not make me a right to the same agreeable to contract, to bring suit—I have not the least doubt but I shall discharge the other Bonds provided I get a right to the Land, and I am determined not to pay them unless I do.

6 JAMES BATTE.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Greensville county, 4 miles from Hicks's Ford. There is on this place a dwelling-house with four rooms and a passage on a floor, and with a very little expence the house may be put into as good order as when new—there are also other convenient houses newly built and in good condition; the Plantation contains about 1200 acres, two or three hundred of which are low grounds, and the high land is extremely good, but little of the land has been cleared, and it affords one of the best ranges for hogs and other stock in that part of the country—there are on this plantation about 22 very likely negroes, consisting of young men, young women, and small boys and girls, out of the 22 there are 13 or 14 workers in the crop, and many of the smaller negroes well grown—there are not more than two advanced in age, and those are yet very serviceable—These negroes I will also sell either with or without the land, as also the crops and stocks on the plantation; if the negroes are sold separately from the land, I would prefer selling them all to one person, or to three or four neighbours who would keep them in the same neighbourhood. A great bargain may be had in this property, if taken altogether, for ready money. It may however be sold on credit, and possession may immediately be had—Mr. Alexander Madill, at Hix's Ford, will shew the property to any person desirous of inspecting it, and will treat for and conclude the sale, with the purchaser—or any person inclined to purchase may apply to me at Kingsmill in James City county. HENRY TAZEWELL.

October 21, 1797. 8

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

NORFOLK, Nov. 9.

By London papers up to the 21st September, received by the RITSON, *Capt.* Shore, *arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday last, and which we were kindly favored with, we are enabled to lay before the public the certainty of Lord Malmsbury being ordered out of France, and of his arrival in London on the 20th September—consequently*

NO PEACE!

Between France and England.

But we fear another Campaign of

"Bella, horrida Bella!!!"

Extraordinary and Diabolical Proceedings in Paris.

LONDON, September 10.

We do not assume much credit for having predicted that the violence of the two parties in France would speedily terminate in the destruction of one of them. When irreconcileable interests are supported by equal genius and spirit, superior strength must ultimately preponderate.

Each of the last accounts from Paris, prepared the mind for a convulsion. *L'Eclair* of the 4th, which is ever a day elder than its date, relates many circumstances to strengthen its assertion that Paris was on the eve of the long expected *denouement*. No other Parisian paper of Monday has been received; nor has there been any direct communication with that city, the barriers of which are stated by the several passengers arrived at Dover, to have been shut on Monday; but the *Postillion de Calais*, published on the 7th, contains the following important particulars:

PARIS, September 5

"At three o'clock in the morning, (the 4th) the Directory ordered the cannon of alarm to be fired, and directed the halls of the two Councils to be surrounded, in order to arrest the CONSPIRATORS, whose aim was *to assassinate three* of the *Directors*, for the purpose of creating a *new Directory* that should open the gates to the *Emigrants* and the *Pretender*.

"Gen. Angereau, charged with the execution of this *Arrete*, marched to the spot where the sittings were held; and, after having summoned the guard of the Legislative Body—who replied to the summons by shouts of "*Live the Republic, and the Constitution of the third year! General, you have only to command; we are ready to obey!*"—he entered the *Thuilleries* in perfect order, and *arrested Twenty-four* of the *Royal Conspirators*.

"Ramel was deprived of his commission and his rank at the head of his regiment of guards, whom he had endeavoured to corrupt.

"Carnot fled yesterday. No blood has been shed.

"The two Councils afterwards assembled; that of Five Hundred at the *Odeon* (the Theatre in the *Faubourg Germain*) and that of the Ancients at the *Ecole de Chirurgie* (the Chirurgical School.)

"The members who compose the administration of the Department of the Seine, and of the Twelve Municipalities, are provisionally suspended.

"Business is now done at the *Central Bureau* only.

"The names of the conspirators who have been committed to the Temple are—

Pichegru,	*Gilbert Desmoliers*,
Bourbon de l'Oise,	*Ramel*,
Dumolard,	*Boissey d' Anglas*,
Villan,	*General Willot*,
Dumas,	*Camille Jordan*,
Piette,	*Boisset*,
Rambault,	*Cadroy*,
Disbonnieres,	*Rovere*, and
Phillippe Delleville,	*Maffet*.

The charge against PICHEGRU is, that he, bribed by the Prince of Conde, was to place LOUIS XVIII. on the Throne, and who, in return, was to be made Marshal of France, and Governor of Alsace—to have the *Signiorship*, with its park—a million of livres in ready money, and a pension of two hundred thousand livres a year—with the estate called the *Terre d'Arbois*, which was to take his name.

Proclamation of the Directory.

Art. I. Every person who shall propose the restoration of Royalty, the establishment of the Constitution of 1793, or to place any of the family of Orleans on the Throne, shall be instantly shot.

Art. II. Persons and property shall be protected.

Art. III. Every person who shall commit any act of pillage, shall be put to death immediately upon detection.

Sitting of the Council of Five Hundred—
At the *Odeon*.
18 *Fructidor*—*September* 4.
9 in the Evening.

LANARQUE, President—A message was sent to the Directory, requesting them to inform the Council of their reasons for shutting up the hall of the Council at the *Manege*, [the Riding-House where the Council of Five Hundred used to sit.]

A committee of Five was appointed to consider of the measures necessary to be adopted for the public security.

The following are the Members which compose the committee:

Peulain Grandprey,	*Sieyes, and*
Chazal,	*Boulay de la*
Hardy,	*Meurthe.*

The Council passed a resolution, authorising the Executive Directory to march a sufficient number of troops to Paris, for the protection of a legislative body, and constitution of the third year.

A new committee of inspectors was formed. It consists of the following Members:—

Cales,	*Lau*,
Talot,	*and*
Jacomin,	*Martinel.*

A resolution was passed, recalling all the Members of the Council absent on leave.

The Council declared its sitting permanent.

The MARQUIS DE BOUILLE, it was stated, had received an express from Paris, containing intelligence corresponding with the above, with this addition, that BARTHELEMY, the Director, was amongst the prisoners in the Temple, and that the number of the incarcerated Deputies amounted to SIXTY-FOUR.

Late on Friday night two vessels, a Dane and a Swede, arrived at Dover from Calais, with several passengers, principally persons who were detained there for passports, &c. and who, dreading the consequences of the convulsions which agitated the capital, returned to Dover to await the issue.—The barriers of Paris, it is stated, continued shut on the morning of the 6th. An embargo was expected to be imposed on all vessels in the French ports.

The numerous fabrications here and in France, for stockjobbing purposes, should caution against implicit belief of an event, even the most probable. Some of the circumstances we have detailed were known early yesterday, without operating on the the stocks, which opened at 51¼, and after some considerable fluctuations, closed at 51¼.

The concern which we, in common with society, must feel at the slaughter which will too probably take place amongst the vanquished, and our particular distress at the fate of some of the greatest, and perhaps the best men that adorn modern France, must be encreased by an apprehension of the con-

sequences to our country. The Triumvirs, whose ambition is equal to their admitted genius, are deemed to hold the continuance of war essential to their individual interests, and that the power of France cannot be established but by the destruction of our marine; added to which, if, as it is stated, our negociator at Lisle is accused of being she spring which set the revolutionary wheel in motion, the resentment of the Executive may not be confined to our government, but conceive Lord Malmesbury to have forfeited the privilege usually annexed to the diplomatic character.

We are happy to state from the best information we have been able to collect, that the disturbances which took place in Scotland, on account of the militia act, are terminated.

Some of the papers express surprise at the facility with which Sir Horatio Nelson, since the recent amputation, learned to write with his left hand.—The fact is that the gallant Admiral, whose infinite daring, many years ago induced a general apprehension of such an event, is in a degree *ambi dexter*, and with his left hand wrote the animated account of the attack on Teneriffe; which though unsuccessful, adds to our naval character, long since superior to all precedent, and almost beyond all praise.

The heart animated by that character, the friend of virtue, the enemy of oppression—will rejoice to hear that Sir Sidney Smith, who had been ill of a fever, in the prison of the Temple, is recovered.

September 15.

Thursday evening an express reached town from Dover, with the Paris Gazettes to Tuesday last, the 12th instant inclusive. They were brought to Dover by a Danish vessel with passengers.

The most prominent article is one contained in the Republican Francois of the 11th. Letourneour and Maret are superceded as commissioners at Lisle, by Treilhard and Bonnier, Ex-conventionalists, the former being recalled.

The above Journals contain some interesting news, as far as regards the fate of the banished Deputies, the election of the two new Directors, and the line of politics which we may presume General Moreau to have taken. We learn that the Deputies sentenced to transportation, including Barthelemy, the Ex-director, were sent off from Paris on the night of the 9th instant, in carriages, under a strong escort, commanded by general Dutestre, who was authorised to call in the armed force in case of need.—They took the road towards Orleans, and are to be embarked at Rochefort, some say for the island of Madagascar, but others for Africa. The whole period of the revolution does not exhibit such a flagrant instance of cruelty and injustice, as the sending so many honest and enlightened men into captivity, without even the form of a trial, without even a specific charge of having infringed the Constitution.

The new Directors are—Merlin, of Douay, and Francois de Neufchateau—the former of whom, in his address to the Directory, on accepting his new office, says—"I cannot approach the duties of it without a religious trembling. What ought to be my anxiety and fear in being placed so near to you, Citizens Directors, around whom the beams of glory shine with such transcendent splendour."

In the Redacteur of the 11th is a letter signed Moreau, addressed to Barthelemy, which the Directory has sent to the two Councils, to render it the more public. This letter is dated Stransbourg, Sept. 5, and incloses some pretended correspondence found in the trunks of the Austrian General Klinglin many months since, in which general Pichegru's name is mentioned as being in league with the Prince de Conde and other Emigrants, for which he has been sentenced to be banished. As this secret had been long in Moreau's possession, we can only account for his having published it at the period he did, in order to save himself at the expence of his friend Pichegru, who he might have heard was arrested. We must leave it to future historians to account for a man of Moreau's acknowledged bravery, meanly attempting to save his own existence by sacrificing his bosom friend.

Among the first petitions presented to the Council of Five Hundred is an address from the Deserters of the Army confined in the prison St. Pelagie, praying to be released, that they may fight the enemies of their country. Their petition was ordered for the enquiry of of the Military Constitution.

In the night between the 8th and 9th of September, the following persons set out from the Temple at Paris for their destination:——The Deputies Delarue, Rovere, Bourdon, Willot, Pichegru, Aubry, Laffon Ladebat, Barbe Marbois, Troncon Ducondray, and Murinias; with them departed also the Citizen Barthelemy, Ex-director, together with his Valet-de-chambre, who would not abandon his master; Dossonville, Agent of the Police; Ramel, Commandant of the Legislative guard; Brothier, and Lavilleurnois.

The Council of Ancients, in the sitting of the 24th Fructidor (Sept. 10) unanimously rejected the resolution passed by the Council of Five Hundred on the 20th Messidor, permitting the return of the emigrants from Toulon.

A letter from Paris dated the 7th inst. received on Wednesday, states, "that the Directory had some hours before dispatched a special messenger to Lisle, ordering the Commissioner or Plenipotentiary on the part of France to demand from Lord Malemesbury a categorical answer to the last proposition. Should his Lordship hesitate to comply with the request, or should his answer be hostile to the views of the Directory, an intimation was to be given him, "that his speedy departure from France would be satisfactory.

This letter also mentions, that Moreau had been invited to Paris by the Directory; and that on the 6th inst. he was arrested at St. Dennis on his route to the capital.

On Wednesday morning early the Diana Packet, Capt. Osborn, sailed from Dover, with Messrs. Brooks and Magistre, two of his Majesty's messengers, charged with dispatches for Lord Malmsbury at Lisle.—About 8 o'clock in the morning they were off Calais, but the wind was so high that the vessel could not fetch the harbour, and the messengers got into a boat belonging to the Packet. It is with the utmost concern we have to state, that the boat was overset, and the two messengers and a seaman were most unfortunately drowned.

Thursday Capt. Sutton landed in the Downs, with dispatches from Lord Malmsbury, and brought the above melancholy intelligence to town. Two red leather boxes, and one small blue box, with dispatches, were saved, but one box was lost. The messenger who was bringing dispatches from Lisle, delivered these dispatches to Capt. Sutton, and returned to Lord Malmsbury with the boxes which had been saved.

Two messengers were on Thursday night dispatched from Lord Grenville's office, to supply the place of those thus unfortunately lost to their country. These were both men of most active service and excellent character.

Thursday morning Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie arrived in town from the West Indies. We understand that he is to be appointed Commander in Chief in Ireland.

The following gentlemen are to be called to the House of Lords previous to the meeting of Parliament: Sir John Woodhouse, Sir John Rushout, James Drummond, Esq. Right Hon. Charles Townsend, and Thos. Powys, Esq.

Lord St. Vincent, by the most recent information, continued, with unremitting assiduity, the blockade of Cadiz; and the greatest harmony subsisted between the officers and seamen.

Six ships of the line, including the flag ship, two frigates, and two of the new bomb vessels, compose the squadron that will shortly sail from Portsmouth, under the command of Sir John Orde, Bart. Rear Admiral of the White, to join Admiral Earl St. Vincent's fleet, on the Portugal station.

An article from Vienna, of the 24th ult. says, that notwithstanding the preparations for war, there was abundance of money in the place, and that the interiour resources were multiplied instead of diminished.

Letters from Semlin of the 17th of August, state the Pacha of Belgrade to have been a second time attacked and defeated by the rebels. The whole of his suite, with the exception of a small number of regular troops, were killed on the field of battle; and the dead are said to have amounted to 2000.

Letters from Rome of the 25th ult. state the arrest of several persons implicated in the conspiracy lately discovered. The discovery was made by a woman.

The regiments ordered to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service, are said to be the following, but the time of their embarkation is uncertain:—The 6th, Prince William of Gloucester's; the 10th, 11th, 41st, 49th, and 64th. Their destination is supposed to be St. Domingo.

The outward bound ships are all arrived at Barbadoes, excepting four sail, on shore on the Cæsars.

The Lightning, one of the homeward bound Leeward Island fleet daily expected, is arrived at Liverpool. The fleet sailed from St. Kitt's on the 30th of July, and parted company with it about three weeks after it sailed.

September 17.

The first of the three Hamburg mails due arrived yesterday morning.

A letter from Vienna of the 23d inst. states the arrival of a courier from the Neapolitan Ambassador at Paris, who revives the hopes of peace, and says, that the Directory have removed most of the difficulties that retarded its progress, by agreeing that the preliminaries shall form the basis of the negociation; and we may therefore look for a definitive treaty of peace with Udina.

Another letter however states, that warlike preparations are still continued with unabated activity.

It is also said that the French will not give up Mantua, but that a considerable indemnity in money is to be given to the Emperor, to enable him to build another fortress on his new frontiers.

A letter from Swabia, dated August 28, informs us, that the Emperor consents to surrender the Duchy of Mantua, and the whole Venetian *Terra Firma* on the right bank of the Adige; in return for which he is to receive the Venetian towns Udina, Palma, Nuova, Trevijo, Feltre, Bellano, &c. on the left bank of the Adige.

Accounts from Italy state, that Venice as well as Mantua has been the object of the wishes of the Emperor—a measure so disagreeable to the Venetians, that a printer in that city was lately imprisoned by the municipality, for only copying a paragraph into his paper, stating that Venice was to be ceded to the Austrians as one of the conditions of peace.

The Hungarian mass are upon the point of marching for Italy, and the army of Buonaparte are busily employed in throwing up a number of intrenchments upon the Lake of Garda, and the rivers Tagliamento and Isonzo.

The reign of terror is so far introduced at Venice, that seventy-two inspectors or spies, have been employed by the new government; and a proposition for taking the superfluous ornaments of gold and silver out of the churches has been made to the municipality.

Venice is in a considerable degree of fermentation, for want of provisions, which has increased the disgust against the French government.

Since the French have visited the Venetian Island of Corfu, it seems they have seized upon near 300 vessels of different kinds.

The King of Naples has marched part of his troops to the frontiers of the Papal dominions, in order, as it is supposed, to seize on a portion of them in case of the Pope's demise.

The severe measures adopted by the King of Sardinia, have entirely subdued the revolutionary spirit in Piedmont; since which commissioners have been sent to the Island of Sardinia, to try a number of mal contents at Cagliaria, and other places.

Four thousand of the Piedmontese insurgents have fled to the Genoese territory, and made an attack on Rivello, a fortified castle, and lately the residence of the Marquis of Montferratt. They are provided with cannon and ammunition; have entrenched themselves, and published a proclamation, in which they declare they do not mean to undertake any thing against the government, religion, or property, but are only at war with the nobility. Their number continually augments. The son of Count Avogrado, a Member of the Administration at Turin is with them. They will be soon attacked, and their enterprise cannot be of long duration, or have any very important consequences, as they have no foreign support.

The speculations that have been carrying on for some days past in the funds in favour of a peace, have taken a very sudden turn, and on Friday our buyers became sellers, and stocks fell in the course of two hours nearly two per cent.

In respect to the actual state of the negociation at Lisle nothing has transpired; it remains precisely where it has done for some weeks past, and Lord Malmesbury waits for instructions how to proceed. The late events in Paris may probably hasten the conclusion of the business one way or the other; but it is not believed that even his Majesty's ministers can decide on what turn it will take. If the new Directory be willing to have peace, there seems to be little difficulty in adjusting it.

It may seem extraordinary at first view, that three directors out of five, with the majority in councils against them, should have been able to overcome the two other directors, as well as the Councils, and without any violent commotion: but the plan of the Councils and of Carnot and Barthelemy failed, as has so often happened on former occasions, in a great measure, from the indiscretion and imprudence of many of their own party. The plan of the moderate party was discovered before its partisans were ready to carry it into execution, and the indiscretion of some of their adherents in the Councils not only set the three Directors upon their guard, but determined them to strike the first blow. Had they waited patiently, it is probable that the next election of a Director must have added a friend to Barthelemy and Carnot; but counting, as the party which have been overpowered did, for a considerable time, upon their being able to obtain the support of Lareveillere Lepaux, they proceeded openly with measures hostile to the Directory.

The proceedings of the Executive Directory against the accused factions were as extensive in their nature as they were prompt in their execution. On the very same day that the Deputies were arrested at Paris, two divisions of the army of Italy entered Marseilles and Lyons, which places, the latter particularly, were strongly suspected of favouring the plans of the Royalists; and the whole of Buonaparte's force was ready to act in support of the Directory.

Guinguene and Garat are spoken of as the successors to Neufchateau and Merlin in the offices of Minister of the Interior and Minister of Justice in France. The two latter were on the 14th instant installed in their new functions as Members of the Directory, in the room of Barthelemy and Carnot.

A letter from an officer on board Admiral Duncan's fleet, dated the 27th ult. says, "The transports belonging to the Dutch armament in the Texel all went up (we suppose to Amsterdam) last week; for on the morning of the 23d, we could not see the hulls of the men of war, 33 in number, from our quarter-deck, at which time there was not a merchant ship or transport in the Texel, but a squadron of 4 frigates and 3 brigs were in the outer road attempting to make what we call a flank. On our approach, they all turned in again. We are now stationed off the Vlie, a few leagues to the N. E. of the Texel, from which we conclude that the Admiral suspects the Dutch fleet, on the event of getting out, mean to steer for the Elbe.—The moment the wind veers to the eastward, we push for the Texel, and anchor before it; when the wind freshens from the westward, we weigh, and stand off 8 or 10 leagues, always leaving light cruizers in view, who are to return and report to the Admiral at stated periods, or whenever they discover any movements amongst the enemy.

The whole revenue of China, amounting to 66 millions sterling, if equally levied on each inhabitant, would amount barley to 5s. a head. The people of Ireland are computed to pay 8s. a head; those of France before the Revolution, 15s. and those of Great Britain 34s.

The Chinese military force consists of 100,000 Infantry, and 300,000 horse; so that little more than one person in 150 is a soldier.

Victor Hugues, the noted Republican Commander in Chief at Guadaloupe, was, before the Revolution, a hairdresser at Cape Francois. When it broke out he became a pirate, and was condemned to transportation for the piracies he committed. Having been driven in a storm on the coast of Annis, he was appointed Accuser of the Revolutionary Tribunal of Rochefort. Twenty Officers of the ancient Royal Navy were judiciously assassinated by that sanguinary ruffian. Thro' his numerous crimes, he obtained from the committee of Welfare the appointment of a superior Officer in the Colonies, and set out for his destination with a cargo of guillotines. The directory, after having maintained him a long while in the Command in Chief of Guadaloupe, has at last been forced to recal both him and his Colleague Lebas.

The seamen on board the Cadiz fleet have mutinied. At the close of the month of July, eight red flags were displayed on board first and second rate ships. The apparent cause of this insurrection is want of pay. Eight or nine months pay are due to the seamen, and the public treasury, with the Command of Peru and Potosi, has not a single piastre to give them.—L'Eclair.

September 21.

Lord Malmesbury and his suite, arrived at his house in Spring Gardens yesterday forenoon.

By the letter sent on Tuesday evening to the Lord Mayor by Mr. Dundas, which we inserted in yesterday's Courier, it appears that it was in consequence of an intimation from the French Plenipotentiaries, that Lord Malmesbury has thus quitted Lisle without having accomplished "the object of his Mission."

Whether this be the case or not, and whatever might have been the object of Lord Malmesbury's second journey to France, no event that has taken place during the eventful period of the last three years, has tended so much to depress the spirits of the people of every class so much as the return of our noble Negociator, without having made Peace with a power, against which, sad experience has taught us, if we continue to make war, inevitable, utter ruin to this country must be the result.

Year after year has Mr. Pitt carried on this cruel conflict, in which some of the best blood of Europe has unhappily been shed, though at the commencement of each campaign he has invariably found himself in a worse situation than in that which preceded it.

And yet what is our situation? what are our resources? How are we to carry on our schemes of warfare against a victorious Nation, whose energy in arms does not seem to be effected by its domestic discords? A debt insupportable in any country, an exhausted treasury, taxes unproductive, manufactures decaying—But why should we attempt to pourtray the wretched situation of his once flourishing country? Ere long it will be presented by Mr. Pitt himself in colours sufficiently striking; for he will soon have to lay before the Public a sketch, at least, of the expences that must necessarily be incurred by the continuance of the war, and a list of the new taxes which he may deem it necessary to impose on the suffering inhabitants of this country, for the purpose of opposing what, in the new phraseology of Parliament, are called French principles.

The late Revolution in Paris.

The following are some particulars respecting the late transactions in Paris, which we think will be found extremely interesting. They are compiled from several private letters and from the conversation of a person who was an eye witness of many of the transactions:

For several days previous to the 4th inst. it seemed to be generally understood and expected that the Triumvirate of the Directory, were determined at all hazards to strike a fatal blow to the Moderate Party, who had been, as they termed it, frustrating their efforts for peace, but in fact only acting agreeable to the Constitution; it is however singular, that after the numberless pretended conspiracies aiming at the return of Royalty, that the people should, after such long and dreadful experience, still be guiled by this absurd pretext; for we find that all the violent and unconstitutional measures which the Directory thought proper to adopt, have been considered *d'Urgence*, upon the stale plea of Royalism, the Pretender, &c.

Accordingly, the majority of the Directory proceeded to the arrest of Barthelemy and Carnot, the two among themselves who were constantly in opposition to the ambitious and oppressive views of the other three. Carnot has disappeared, but whether

was overset with the messengers in Calais harbour, have been thrown on shore by the waves and picked up. They were sent to the police office. They contained packets, addressed to private individuals, with which the messengers who were going to Lisle were charged. Many of the letters, thus discovered, threw much light on the conspiracy, and will inculpate many persons who little thought of having their security disturbed by such a singular concurrence of events.

September 26.

Yesterday arrived the Paris papers down to the date of the 23d inst. inclusive—their contents are extremely important.

A proclamation has been published by the Executive Directory, which can be considered in no other light than as a declaration of war against England and Austria.—In the proclamation, the armies are ordered to prepare themselves to march on the 5th of October.

It is added in some of the papers that orders have been sent to Buonaparte to recommence hostilities immediately, if the Emperor does not sign the treaty on the terms proposed by France.

Letters from Vienna of the 9th inst. state, that two days before Mr. Cresky, arrived there a courier from the Marquis de Gallo, at Udina, which place he left on the 5th. It was again reported that peace was signed, but would not be publicly announced, till the preliminaries between France and England were also signed. The Imperial negociators still contended for the cession of Mantua. General Buonaparte had brought more troops into the Venetian territories; and the Imperial army in Italy was likewise in a very respectable situation.

In letters from Udina, of August 30th, it is mentioned, that an interview between the Marquis de Gallo and Buonaparte had been prevented by the illness of the latter, who is said to have assured the deputies at Udina, that his coming was purposely for the signing of the peace, provided Austria closed with the terms he had to propose; otherwise war was inevitable.

The King of Sardinia, the Duke of Tuscany and Parma have congratulated the Cisalpine Directory, upon their installation. An insurrection at Corfu is said to have obliged the French to embark 4000 fresh troops from Paris.

A great number of addresses have been presented to the legislative body, felicitating it upon the events of the 18th Fructidor.

Our letters from Dover of the 24th inst. state that Vick, the messenger, sailed on Saturday night for Calais, with dispatches to the French commissioners at Lisle.

Another letter from Dover dated 3 o'clock this morning says that the messenger arrived at Calais on Sunday morning and proceeded immediately to Lisle.—On this we leave our readers to make their own conjectures.

Letters from Cologne and Frankfort, of the 10th and 12th of September, state, that in the towns of Cologne, Bonn, Aix la Chapelle, &c. the friends of the revolution had obtained the ascendency, seized the government, the treasury and the archives, proclaimed the *Cisrenain Republic*, and renounced their union with the Germanic Empire. They had sent couriers to Paris, and to General Hoche, requesting that a provisional directory might be appointed for the new republic.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.

The Maria left Liverpool on the 29th of September. She brings accounts of the negotiations between France and England being broke off; Lord Malmesbury arrived in London on the 25th of September.

The funds experienced a sensible depression on Lord Malmsbury's arrival in London; on the 25th of September they were at 49.

Affairs in France wore a gloomy aspect. Barthelemy and Carnot, two of the Directory, and 52 members of the Council of Five Hundred, had been arrested by order of the remaining Directors, and were carried out of Paris in carriages. It was said they were to be banished from France; they consist of what was called the moderate party. General Pichegru is one of the arrested deputies.

The 52 members of the French Legislature, and the two members of the directory that were arrested, it is said were carried out of Paris locked up in strong carriages, and that they were to be transported to Cayenne.

The Emperor had refused to sign the definitive treaty with France, and had ordered his army again to take the field immediately.

The internal situation of Paris was convulsed, and mobs were very frequent.

A day or two after the return of Lord Malmsbury, Mr. Vick, a special messenger, was sent directly from the court of London to Paris; nothing was known of the purport of his message.

The French and Dutch fleets were still blocked up by Lord Bridport and Admiral Duncan; and Lord St. Vincent was still before Cadiz.

General Pinckney and Mr. Marshal, two of our Ministers extraordinary, had gone from the Hague to Paris; nothing respecting them had transpired.

There is no mention in the papers we have seen of the arrival of Mr. Gerry, one of our Ministers extraordinary, who sailed from Boston on the 17th of August.

On the motion of Riou, the Council of Five Hundred has repealed the order of the second of Messidor, for a committee to enquire into the order of the Directory for seizing American vessels.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.

On Monday the 13th instant, in conformity to a law of the last session, the Legislature of the United States, met in Philadelphia, but neither House forming a quorum, they adjourned to the next day.

We are informed that the *all laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper*, will not go into operation on the last day of December next, as the necessary arrangements preparatory thereto will not then be compleated.

☞ Richard Clausel, jun. lately of the City of Richmond, is appointed Clerk of the Petersburg district Court, in the room of William Whitlocke, who hath departed this life.

Buchanan, Dunlop & Co. Petersburg; and
Dunlop, Pollock & Co. Manchester,

HAVE at length received a supply of FALL GOODS, by the Charles Carter, and other vessels from Europe, which they are induced (at this advanced season of the year) to offer by wholesale or retail, at reduced prices.

Petersburg, November 20, 1797. tf

Robert Moore,

HAS received by the ship Flora, Capt. Colley, and the ship Industry, Capt. Vickery, from Liverpool; also by the ship Industry, Capt. Rudd, from London,

An extensive assortment of
FALL GOODS,

Which are now opening, and on sale, at his Store in Bollingbrook street.

By the next arrival from Liverpool, he expects a further supply of COARSE WOOLENS.

Petersburg, Nov 21, 1797.

FOR SALE,

The Ship
RITSON,

NOW lying at Broadway; well found, and in compleat order to receive a cargo—she will carry 550 hhds Tobacco. For terms, apply to John Lawrence in Norfolk, or the subscriber.

JOHN GRAYSON.

Petersburg, Nov. 20, 1797. (tf)

NEGROES for SALE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Tuesday the 12th day of December next, at the place where John Mann lately kept tavern, in Amelia county, about a mile from Bevell's bridge on Appomattox river, pursuant to a deed of trust granted to us by the said John Mann, for the benefit of James Blick;

A NEGRO Man slave named JAMES, and a negro woman named Abby, his wife. They are both young, healthy, well made, and well disposed—and James is a most excellent waggoner.

DAVID ROBERTSON,
DUNCAN MACRAE, } Trustees.

Nov. 20, 1797.

At a Court continued and held for Nottoway county at the Courthouse, on Friday the 3d of November, 1797.

George Connally, Complainant.
Against
Henry Williams Lawson and George Green, Defendants } In Chancery.

ON the Complainants motion by his counsel it is decreed and ordered, that the defendant Geo: Green, be enjoined from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the property and effects in his hands of the defendant Lawson, and the said defendant Lawson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of March court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two months successively in some public newspaper, published in the town of Petersburg, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county..

A Copy Test,

2m* THOMAS W TODD, D C. N. C.

Lands and Negroes for Sale.

On Thursday, the 14th day of December next, at Lunenburg courthouse, being court day, will be sold for ready money, agreeable to a deed of trust, executed to us by John Mason,

A TRACT of Land containing 120 acres, more or less, situated in the said county, on North Meherrin river; being the land purchased by the said Mason of John Barry, and bounded by the lands of said Barry, Stone and Bragg.

Also at the same time and place, and on the same terms, Six SLAVES, to wit: Harry, Ben, Sarah, Bob, Anthony, and Milly.

EPHM. GEE,
JOHN THOMSON. } Trustees.

Nov. 18, 1797. (4w)

NORTHERN POTATOES,

OF an excellent quality, just arrived, and for sale at the store lately occupied by Messrs. Stimpson and Hall, in Old-street—Where are also for sale, a variety of GROCERIES, together with an assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE; likewise a few Virginia made CHEESES.

Three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with board, on application as above.

Petersburg, Nov. 16, 1797.

John & William Bell

In addition to a LARGE ASSORTMENT of
FALL GOODS,

Have received the FOLLOWING SUPPLY of
Fancy Goods & Groceries,

INDIA Cottons, Sattins, Lustrings, and Bandanoes,
Do. Table and Tea China,
Black Egyptian Ware,
A VARIETY OF
Glass and Queen's Ware,
Lady's Seal Skin, Morocco, Kid, and Sattin Slippers and Sandals,
A HANDSOME COLLECTION OF
Feathers, Necklaces, & Beads,
A fresh parcel of Teas,
Moulded Candles,
Brown Soap, Gin, Brandy,
Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Bar-Iron,
German Steel, &c. &c &c.

Petersburg, November 16, 1797. (eptf.)

THE Owners of the ship Martin, Philip Parcell, master, (now lying at Norfolk, burthen 365 tons, customhouse measurement, and carries 670 hogsheads of tobacco;—built by Mr. George Hope, of Hampton, of the best materials, and in an excellent manner; she was launched in the year 1793, is now in prime order, and ready for the reception of a cargo) are disposed to sell her on a credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, the purchaser giving bonds and approved security. An inventory of her materials is lodged with Mr. John Foller, of Richmond, and also with Capt. Nathaniel Colley, near Petersburg.

Whoever is desirous of purchasing, will be pleased to make application to the subscriber on or before the first of December next, at which time it will be determined whether the offer is accepted or not.

Capt Parcell will shew the vessel and materials to persons wishing to view them, at any time between this and the 30th instant; and if not then disposed of, a freight will be accepted for any port in Europe, capable of receiving a vessel of her draught of water.

THOMAS RITSON.

N. B. There is a parcel of Pig Iron on board the above ship, which the purchaser of the vessel may have at prime cost, if he wished to take it.

Nov. 10, 1797. (4)

November 9, 1797

COMMITTED to the jail of Chesterfield county, the 28th day of October, a NEGRO MAN upwards of 5 feet 9 inches high, says he is about 26 years of age, calls his name

DANIEL,

and that he came from his master about four years, ago last June—he says that his master lives in Southampton county, about six or seven miles from the courthouse, and that his name is Capt. Thomas Gray—he says he lived at a quarter in Sussex county. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

6* HENRY WINFREE, Jailor.

THE creditors of SAMUEL CHEESEMAN, dec. are requested to take notice, that on the first day of December next, a dividend will be made of what money is in our hands, agreeable to the sums annexed to their names in the schedule of the deceased's effects.

HORSBURGH & KENNAN.
D. MACKENZIE. } Trustees

Petersburg, Nov 10, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money,

On Wednesday the 6th Dec. at the dwelling-house of JOHN RODGERS DAVIES, in the town of Petersburg, by virtue of a deed of trust executed to us on the 18th day of April, 1795,

SO much of the property comprised in the said deed, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £. 111, 11, 0. with interest from the 25th day of December, 1795, and the expance attending the execution of the trust, for the benefit of Elisha King.

The property abovementioned, consists of an unexpired term in the lot and house in which the said Davies now lives, in the town of Petersburg, a negro woman, a horse, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, and a tract of land, in Sussex county, containing about 530 acres, with a valuable mill seat. The land is capable of producing any sort of grain, and is improved with a dwelling house with two brick chimnies, convenient outhouses, and an excellent orchard.

ELISHA KING.
ROBERT TURNBULL.
WILLIAM COLE.

November 16, 1797. (3)

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber in Blandford, the 2d inst. a Small Bay HORSE, well made, and I believe a small star in his forehead, branded on the near buttock K, flat footed, trots and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail, about 11 years old, when fastened is apt to break away, and has been used to the draft. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me or give me intelligence so that I get him again, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

SARAH VAUGHAN.

Petersburg, Nov. 9, 1797. (4t.)

THAT ag.
the lower part of Blan.
of Boyd's Tenement; the house commands a
of the main street of Blandford, and an extensive prospect of the river. There is 15 and a half acres of land in the tenement, most of which is excellent meadow ground; also two lots on the main street well situated for building on, possession to be given at Christmas. I will also rent the corner store and lumber house in Blandford, formerly occupied by Baird and Weisiger, immediate possession will be given.

Those indebted to me in my private capacity, or to the late firm of Baird and Weisiger, who have not lately renewed their bonds, or settled their accounts, are hereby informed, that unless they come forward and make payment, or grant specialties for their debts, that their bonds and accounts will be indiscriminately put into the hands of attorneys to bring suits on.

JOHN BAIRD.

Greencroft, Nov. 5, 1797. (8w)

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Jacob Harriſon,

eſpectfully informs the publie,

that he has juſt received, and now opening, at his WHOLESALE STORE, lower end of BOLLINGBROOK STREET, and oppoſite to Captain Parker's,

An extenſive aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Conſiſting of Superfine, Fine, Middling and Coarſe BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF THICKS; Dutch and Roſe BLANKETS, Kendal COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVETS, VELVERETS, Romley SHALLOONS, Patent Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS, China and Satin RIBBONS, Worſted Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large aſſortment of WEBBING.

Which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh or Produce.

Peterſburg, October 11, 1797.

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he ſtill continues his SCHOOL for the inſtruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, eſpecially the female ſex, this beautiful accompliſhment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a conſtant ſource of variegated amuſement and pleaſure. He alſo profeſſes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He will wait on any perſon at their own houſe, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther diſtant than thirty or forty miles, provided a ſufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, ſo as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that muſt neceſſarily accompany ſuch an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, ſo that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Peterſburg, May 8, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-Houſe is in Bollingbrook-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Printing Office.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of FRANCIS HADDON, deceaſed, anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid Eſtate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next. The Legatees will alſo attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwiſe fully paid—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Petersburg, September 21, 1797. tf

Swift-creek Mills.

THE ſubſcriber will contract with any perſons diſpoſed to have their Wheat manufactured—and will grind it ſo much per buſhel—or will return a fixed quantity of Flour for a proportion of Wheat. The Wheat will be received, and the Flour delivered, either at Peterſburg or at the Mill, as may be agreed on. Any contract for grinding made with Mr. John Rowlett, at the Mill, will be equally attended to as with

JOHN LE MESSURIER.

Peterſburg, October 17, 1797. tf

DOCTOR PERKINS'S

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Peterſburg (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

NOTICE.

Livingſton Thompſon, of Amelia county, having conveyed to me in Truſt all his eſtate both real and perſonal, for purpoſes particularly expreſſed in the deed of conveyance—I do therefore forwarn all perſons from making any contracts with the ſaid Livingſton Thompſon, as I am determined to comply with no contract by him hereafter made.

ABRAHAM MARSHALL.

October 30, 1797. 6*

Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber, is deſirous to ſell Fourteen Hundred acres of LAND, lying in the county of Granville, and ſtate of North Carolina, on the head of Graffy creek. On this tract there is a conſiderable quantity of good Tobacco Land ſtill in woods, and the cleared part is valuable for Corn and Wheat. There is a very good Orchard on the premiſes. A farther deſcription is unneceſſary, as a purchaſer would naturally chuſe to view the Land himſelf.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

Mecklenburg, October 5, 1797. tf

SWANN & ELLIS,

Cabinet-makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have in their employ a profeſſed UPHOLSTERER—which will enable them in future to execute all orders in that line with neatneſs and diſpatch.

October 18, 1797.

A ROBBERY!

ON the night of the 27th ult. was ſtolen out of my waggon near Lee's creek, in Nottoway county—a trunk containing wearing apparel, viz. ſhirts, cravats, jackets, breeches, ſilk and cotton ſtockings, &c. &c. a red Morocco pocket book with ſundry papers, a ſmall bag containing about ſeventeen pounds in ſilver, a gold mounted locket, the device being two doves on a pedeſtal, and the inſcription friendſhip thereon; Waſhington's letters in two vols. and ſeveral other articles—alſo ſtolen out of a bale, ſeveral dozen yarn ſtockings, yarn mittens, and white worſted night caps. The name Amice Horman and the letters A H. is marked on the wearing apparel.

Whoever will give information of the perſon or perſons concerned in the above robbery, ſo that they may be brought to puniſhment, and the property recovered, ſhall be rewarded on application to the ſubſcriber's ſtore in Nottoway county.

DABNEY MORRISS.

November 9, 1797.

November 4, 1797.

IT is moſt earneſtly requeſted, that thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN SULLIVANT, dec. late of Charlotte county, that they bring them forward for payment by or before March Court next, as we then purpoſe to cloſe our accounts—ſuch as fail by that time, it may be expected that this notice will be plead in bar.

JOHN PETTY,
ROBERT GILLIAM,
6* Adminiſtrators.

Mecklenburg county, October 20, 1797.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber laſt Saturday, a likely Mulatto Man named

DICK,

about five feet eight inches high, twenty eight years of age, a little bow legged, has a ſmall ſcar under his right or left eye, his hair pretty ſhort but ſometimes tied behind; when he went away he carried a mixt broad cloth coat, a Virginia cloth jacket and breeches dy'd a dark purple, but as he carried with him other clothes he may change his dreſs; he is fond of liquor. I expect he has procured a forged paſs, as was the caſe about ſix years ago, and was taken up on his way to Philadelphia, and about two years paſt went off upon a ſtolen horſe and got as far as Southampton and Nanſemond counties, where he has relations. He formerly belonged to Mr. Anthony Brown, and waited upon him as a ſervant; can ſhave and dreſs hair, and very handy as a houſe ſervant. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars (beſides what the law allows) for apprehending and ſecuring him in any public jail ſo that I get him again. All perſons are forewarned employing him or carrying him out of the ſtate.

ALEXANDER BOYD.

Daniel & Wm. Eanes,

Have juſt received from Boſton, in the brig Eliza, a large aſſortment of

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOY'S, MISSES, and CHILDREN'S

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

of every kind,

Which they offer on the moſt reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale and Retail.

ALSO,

Jamaica, Weſt-India, and Antigua RUM, by the Hogſhead or otherwaye,
Peach and Apple BRANDY, in Barrels and ſmaller quantity,
Beſt Holland GIN, in Pipes and retailed,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or gallon,
Liſbon, and other WINES,
SUGAR and SALT,
BAR IRON, by the Ton or ſmaller quantity,
NAILS, 4d and 6d cut, wrought 6d, 8d, 10d and 20d.
Cotton and Playing CARDS,
DRY GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be ſold very low, and the higheſt price given for all kinds of produce.

They now want a quantity of

PEASE and BEANS.

Peterſburg, October 30, 1797. (8t.)

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder,

Payable the 1ſt day of October next,

At the Dwelling Houſe of ANNER YEARGAIN, dec. in Cheſterfield county, near the Courthouſe, on the 23d of November,

THE Crop of CORN & FODDER, the ſtock of all kinds, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Plantation UTENSILS; likewiſe, 3 NEGROES.

Bond and approved ſecurity for all ſums above forty ſhillings will be required by

THE EXECUTORS.

N. B The ſame day will be offered for Sale, two NEGRO FELLOWS, the property of Phillip Goode, at twelve months credit, if not ſold, to be hired out at the ſame place.

November 13, 1797. (3*)

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from out of my holſters, on Saturday night, in this town, a pair of HORSEMAN'S PISTOLS, braſs mounted; to one of the piſtols there has been a new thumb piece made by a perſon in Peterſburg, and it is rather indifferently made. Any perſon who will leave the above Piſtols at W. & D Eanes's, or James Williams's, in Old-Street, or at the Printing Office, ſhall receive the above reward.

THOMAS B. CREAGH.

Peterſburg, Nov. 18, 1797. (3)

Horſes wanted.

WANTED ſeveral *Iron Grey* HORSES, from four to ſix years old, that are upwards of five feet high, and calculated for ſervice. Apply to

PATRICK WHITE.

Peterſburg, Nov 8, 1797. 8

Philip Taliaferro, & Co.

In BOLLINGBROOK STREET, near the VENDUE OFFICE,

Have juſt received from Boſton,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF *Men's, Women's, Boy's, Miſſes, and Children's*

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

Which, added to thoſe before on hand, makes their collection compleat—They will be ſold on very low terms, by wholeſale or retail.

Peterſburg, Nov. 9, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of JOEL EPPS, dec. anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the 24th of December next—thoſe who do not render in their claims by that time, will take notice that this advertiſement will be plead in bar of payment—and all perſons indebted to the Eſtate will pleaſe make payment by that time, as no further indulgence will be given.

BANKS MEACHUM, Adm'r.

Suſſex, November 8, 1797. 8

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL ſell a valuable Tract of LAND ſituated in the county of Cheſterfield, on Old Town creek, and within two miles of the Town of Peterſburg, containing 331 acres by late ſurvey.—There is on this tract about 30 acres of open ground, the balance is wood land, and abounds with pine, oak, and aſh timber of an excellent quality—The ſoil is well adapted to the culture of grain of almoſt every kind, and its contiguity to town ought to render it an object to thoſe inclinable to purchaſe—Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and the payment made eaſy to the purchaſer if proper ſecurity be given. The premiſes will be ſhewn by Mr. William Rowlett near thereto, and the terms made known on application to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

JAMES ROBERTSON, jun.

October 20, 1797. (tf.)

WANTED,

IN the neighbourhood of this place, at a very healthy ſituation, a private TUTOR, that underſtands the Claſſics; a generous ſalary will be given to ſuch a perſon, well recommended. Letters on which the poſtage is paid, addreſſed to the Printer, at any time between this and New Years day, will be attended to.

November 6, 1797. (4w.)

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Greenſville county, 4 miles from Hicks's Ford. There is on this place a dwelling-houſe with four rooms and a paſſage on a floor, and with a very little expence the houſe may be put into as good order as when new—there are alſo other convenient houſes newly built and in good condition; the Plantation contains about 1200 acres, two or three hundred of which are low grounds, and the high land is extremely good; but little of the land has been cleared, and it affords one of the beſt ranges for hogs and other ſtock in that part of the country—there are on this plantation about 22 very likely negroes, conſiſting of young men, young women, and ſmall boys and girls, out of the 22 there are 18 or 14 workers in the crop, and many of the ſmaller negroes well grown—there are not more than two advanced in age, and thoſe are yet very ſerviceable—Theſe negroes I will alſo ſell either with or without the land, as alſo the crops and ſtocks on the plantation; if the negroes are ſold ſeparately from the land, I would prefer ſelling them all to one perſon, or to three or four neighbours who would keep them in the ſame neighbourhood. A great bargain may be had in this property, if taken altogether, for ready money. It may however be ſold on credit, and poſſeſſion may immediately be had—Mr. Alexander Madill, at Hix's Ford, will ſhew the property to any perſon deſirous of inſpecting it, and will treat for and conclude the ſale, with the purchaſer—or any perſon inclined to purchaſe may apply to me at Kingsmill in James City county.

HENRY TAZEWELL.

October 21, 1797. 8

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

Subſcribers to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.

The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *ſome* of his ſubſcribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article uſed in the line of his buſineſs, rendering it neceſſary that he ſhould repeat his application for payment—*again* requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him for more than two years Newſpapers to ſettle their accounts. It appears the accounts ſtand open more from inattention from the ſmallneſs of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to ſettle them. The Printer however flatters himſelf that his delinquent ſubſcribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will conſider, that though their accounts are ſmall, yet they are of conſequence to him in the ſupport of his buſineſs.